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REMARKS

Applicant thanks Examiner Greene for his careful attention to this application and respectfully requests reconsideration of the application identified above. Claims 1-29 are cancelled in the application and claims 30-54 are added.

I. The Invention of the Instant Application

The application relates to a novel means for updating a web site. Web sites are extremely popular. However, in order to make a web site more interesting the content of the web site has to be regularly updated.

There are several common methods of updating a web site. One popular method involves using a FTP (File Transfer Protocol) program to download the pages of a web site to a local computer. The pages are then modified on the local computer. The modified pages are then uploaded to the web server. This method requires a great deal of knowledge regarding HTML (Hypertext). Another method involves the use of a program such as Microsoft FrontPage as a middle between the web server and the personal computer. FrontPage automatically uploads and downloads changes to the web site. However, while the program offers a myriad of different functions, it is often too complex for many users to successfully publish a web page.

In order to greatly simplify web page maintenance, the invention described in the patent application provides a much more elegant method of modifying a web site.

A person desiring to make modifications to a web site prepares an electronic mail message, commonly referred to as an "email." The email contains changes to the web site. When completed, the email is sent to an email address. A software program receives the email. The

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software program parses the email to determine the web site to be modified as well as the changes to be made to the web site. The parser can also determine whether the person sending the email has sufficient access rights to allow modification of the web page.

This method allows any user to easily and quickly modify the HTML code for a web site by sending a simple email to a predetermined email address.

II. Prior Art Cited by Examiner Greene

The examiner cited Zellweger U.S. Patent 6,397,222 and Pavolv U.S. Patent 6,725,426 in rejecting the previous claims.

Zellweger shows a method and apparatus for management of a content menu. A user can add nodes for specific content to a "map" of various resources on the network. The user can change a content menu and link a location to a menu path. The user can also supply a topic string. Col. 5, lines. 53-60.

Pavlov shows a mechanism for translating documents between a word processing format and XML documents.

III. References provided by the Applicant

Applicant has filed with this amendment an Information Disclosure Statement. The reference cited within the IDS is for a program entitled, "HTMauler". The copyright notice for HTMauler is given as 1998. The release date is indicated as April 7, 1998.

HTMauler allowed a user to produce a web page based by filling out a web based form. The software program would create the web page based upon the information in the various fields of the form. The user would also enter a name and a password. In order to edit the created web page, a user would enter the username and password.

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Similarly, Netcard 2.0 allows the creation of a web page by filling out a web form.

There is no authentication.

IV. The Claims

Claims 1-29 have been cancelled.

Claim 30 is method of operating a software program in order to change the programming code of a web site by a software program. Claim 30 requires receiving an email and then parsing the email text to create a variable list and then creating a programming code segment from the variable list. None of the art cited shows or suggests the use of an email to modify the programming code of a web site.

Rather, Zellweger relies on an interactive GUI (Graphical User Interface) to make changes to a content menu. Pavlov does not teach anything about the creation of a web site. It merely shows a method of going from one method of encoding a document to a second method of encoding a document.

Netcard 2.0 and HTMauler both operate similarly: A user fills out a web based form and submits the form. Thus, no email is created by either program, and thus there is no parsing of the email to create a variable list.

Claim 31 requires parsing of an email to determine the web page to be modified. Since none of the references discuss the use of an email, this claim is not made obvious by any of the cited references. Additionally, HTMauler and Netcard 2.0 allow the creation of only a single web page. Thus, there is no need in either of those references to identify which web page is to be modified.

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Claim 32 says that the programming segment is incorporated into a first web page.

Claim 33 adds the limitation that software determines whether the sender of the email is authorized to change the web site. None of the cited references suggest or teach these limitations.

Claim 34 says that the email has a sender address and that the step of determining whether the sender of the email is authorized to change the web site comprises (a) comparing the sender address with a first database to determine a sender access level; based upon the sender access level and (b) determining if the sender is authorized to change the first web page. Since none of the references deal with emails, none of the references suggest or teach this limitation.

Claim 35 says that the method of claim 34 further comprising comparing the sender IP address to a range of IP addresses. The only authentication scheme shown in the references uses a simple username/password system. The authentication method of the claimed system is much different.

Claim 37 adds the limitation that if the sender IP address was not within the range of IP addresses, then the software program would create an error notification and sending the error notification to the sender address. It should be noted that this claim requires the *sender IP address* to be outside of a range of IP addresses, and then the email is sent to the *sender address*. The references do not show any authentication scheme other than a username/password system, and thus the claim is allowable.

Claim 38 is a method of operating a computer program. The method includes the steps of receiving an email from an email sender; parsing the email to determine if a change to the web site is requested; making an attempt to parse the email into a first change item containing a first change to be applied to the web page; and if the attempt was successful, applying the first change

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item to the web page. None of the cited references deal with the use of emails to change a web site, and thus the claim is allowable.

Claim 39 adds the limitation of parsing the email to determine a web page variable, the web page variable identifying a web page of the web site to be modified. None of the references cited concern emails, and thus parsing of the email is not shown or suggested. Additionally, there is no suggestion to parse the email to identify a web page to be modified.

Claim 41 states that if the attempt was unsuccessful, sending an email to the email sender indicating that the attempt was unsuccessful. As stated previously, the above references do not involve using emails to modify a web site.

Claim 42 requires parsing the email to determine the number of changes to the web site. the above references do not involve using emails to modify a web site. Further, there is no need to determine the number of changes to the web site in the previous references, since the changes are automatically applied to the web page.

Claim 43 requires parsing the email to determine a first portion of the web page to be changed and applying the first change item to the first portion. The above references do not involve using emails to modify a web site, and thus claim 42 is not anticipated or suggested by any of the references either alone or in combination with another reference.

Claim 44 adds the limitation of parsing the email to determine an email sender address and comparing the email sender address to a security verification database. An access level of the email sender is then retrieved, and the first change item is applied if the access level is acceptable. None of the references involve emails and therefore the references do not suggest or

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anticipate claim this claim. Further, there is no suggestion to determine the access rights of a user based upon the email sender address.

Claim 46 is for a computer readable medium having program code recorded thereon for execution in a computer. The program code includes a first program code unit for receiving an email from a sender; a second program code unit for parsing the email to determine if a web page change is requested; a third program code unit for attempting to parse the email into a first change item containing a first change to be applied to a web page; and a fourth program code unit for, if the attempt was successful, applying the first change item to the web page.

None of the references show a computer program for receiving an email, for parsing an email to determine if a web page change is requested, attempting to parse the email into a first change item or for applying the first change item to the web page.

Claim 47 depends from claim 46 and requires a fifth program code unit for parsing the email to determine a web page variable, the web page variable identifying the web page to be modified. None of the references show a computer program for interacting with an email, and thus the references do not show or suggest claim 47.

Claim 48 depends from claim 47 and requires a sixth program code unit for parsing the email to determine the number of changes to the web site. None of the references show a computer program for interacting with an email.

Claims 49 and 50 are allowable because they depends from a claim that is allowable.

Claim 51 is for a computer readable email comprising a first code unit having a first code to be used to change a web site and a second code unit identifying the internet address of a

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computer capable of modifying a web site. None of the references show a computer program for interacting with an email, and thus none show using the creation or use of an email.

Claim 52 depends from claim 51 and requires a third code unit identifying the web site and a fourth code unit identifying the user. None of the references show a computer program for interacting with an email.

Claim 53 depends from claim 52 where a first indicator identifying the start of the first program code unit. Claim 54 depends from claim 53 and further comprises a fifth program code unit having a second code to be used to change the web site and a second indicator identifying the start of the fifth program code unit. None of the references show a computer program for interacting with an email.

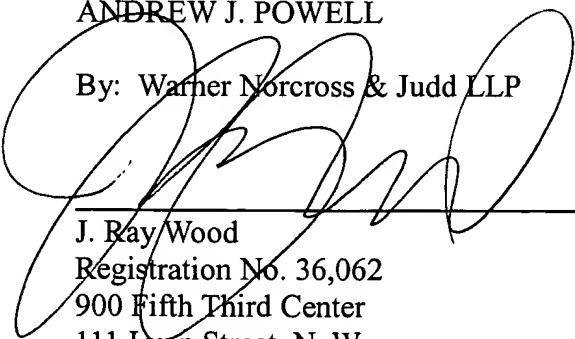
CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and these remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance. A notice to that effect is earnestly and respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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